NOTES

THE DEMOULIN RULE IN NOMENCLATURE—James Reveal (Taxon 32:292–295. 1983) pointed out the problems caused by a change in the Code made at the Congress in Sydney. "The Demoulin Rule," so designated by Reveal, states that "An autonym will automatically acquire priority over the name of equivalent rank which has established it." This changes Arts. 19.4, 22.2, and 26.2 and may lead to numerous and very unfortunate changes. One example is in *Calycanthus*. The glabrous variety of *C. floridus* has generally been called *C. floridus* var. *laevigatus* (Willd.) T. & G. (1840) following the treatment by Nicely (Castanea 30:38–81. 1965). In 1981, Boufford and Spongberg (J. Arnold Arbor. 62:265–266) called attention to an earlier available varietal epithet (*C. glaucus* var. *oblongifolius* Nutt. 1818) and made the new combination *C. floridus* var. *oblongifolius* (Nutt.) Boufford & Spongberg. Now, following this new rule, their combination is superfluous, for the autonym *glaucus*, established when *oblongifolius* was named and based on *C. glaucus* Willd., has priority. Fortunately, the combination *C. floridus* var. *glaucus* (Willd.) T. & G. was made in 1840 and a new combination is not necessary.

Such changes, however, are not as automatic as they may appear, for one must be certain of the taxonomy and synonymy of the specific case before any changes are made. For example, *Quercus minor* var. *margaretta* Ashe is the basionym for the commonly used *Q. stellata* var. *margaretta* (Ashe) Sarg. Should the varietal epithet (autonym) *minor* replace *margaretta* in this case? No, for *Q. minor* (Marsh.) Sarg. is a taxonomic synonym of *Q. stellata* var. *stellata* and not *Q. stellata* var. *margaretta*. There is a similar case in *Aesculus*. The yellow-flowered *A. pavia* on the Edwards Plateau of Texas, designated as *A. pavia* var. *flavescens* (Sarg.) Correll, has the basionym *A. discolor* var. *flavescens* Sarg. But, *A. discolor* var. *discolor* is a synonym of *A. pavia* var. *pavia* and no change is needed.

The best solution, for sake of nomenclatural stability, would be to eliminate this destablizing rule completely, as proposed by Johnston (Taxon 33:124–125. 1984).—*James W. Hardin, Department of Botany, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27650, U.S.A.*

IPOMOEA DUMETORUM (CONVOLVULACEAE): AN AMPHITROPICAL DISJUNCT MORNING GLORY IN THE SOUTHWEST U.S.—Amphitropical disjuncts and their modes of origin have been reviewed by various authors (Raven, 1963; Moore, 1972; Solbrig, 1973), although such reports have not included reference to species of *Ipomoea*. In the course of studies on New World Convolvulaceae, a common weed of the central Andean highlands, *I. dumetorum* Willd. ex Roem. ex Schult., was discovered as a rare plant in the mountains of Doña Ana and Lincoln coun-